



Urges Practical Aid



PERCY WRIGHT, M.P.,
C.C.F. National Chairman

SUGGESTS WHEAT BE SENT TO ASIA

OTTAWA, (CPA).—"We say that communism is spreading in these (Asiatic) countries because starvation is present," said Percy Wright (CCF Melfort) in the Throne Speech debate. "What are we doing to prevent that starvation?" He pointed to the 113 million bushels of surplus wheat now held by Canada, and anticipated a 300 million bushel crop which would likely be for sale this year. He called on the government to make 100 million bushels of wheat available this year to needy countries.

Practical Aid

"Let us be practical in this matter, and together with our military contribution, which I agree

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PERSONAL STUFF BY E. E. R.

I have been reading in The Listener, that delightfully entertaining and highly informative publication of the British Broadcasting Corporation, a striking article by Morgan Phillips, Secretary of the Labor Party. It is the text of a broadcast he did in June. Phillips lists the improvements of the past year. It is really an impressive record, no matter how you look at it. The Labor government has actually turned Britain's economic crisis into accomplishments which in normal times would not have been achieved. Take the question of petrol (gasoline to you!) I have mentioned this before, how by standing firm, by refusing to give way to the temptation to take the fast away from under the Tories' election campaign by abolishing rationing before the election, the government had succeeded in bringing American oil companies into line. When these companies saw that Labor was much more firmly in the saddle than they thought, they agreed to take payment in sterling for the extra petrol needed to abolish rationing. Says Phillips: "Of course, we could have done away with petrol rationing before the election if we had been prepared to use up our scarce dollars to buy

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Alarmed At Arms Profits

CCF Charges Pussyfooting On Inflation

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Both labor and farm members in the C.C.F. group in Parliament hit the Government for "indecision and pussyfooting" on the vital matters of the recent rail strike, present inflationary dangers, and the Korean situation.

In this vein, Clarence Gillis (CCF Cape Breton South) and Roy Knight (CCF Saskatoon) spoke in the Throne Speech debate on September 1.

The Root Cause

The recent railway strike, declared Mr. Gillis, "was not brought about for fun. The men engaged in it were serious people. It happened because a certain group in our society were still receiving substandard wages, and—in the last six months a terrific increase has taken place in the cost of the things that go on the table of the average man." Mr. Gillis declared that further disruptions of the nation's economy, like the recent rail strike would continue "unless we do something about the root cause, and the root cause is inflationary prices." He declared that the machinery for price control is already in existence. "It is just a matter of taking it out of mothballs."

SOCIAL SECURITY PAY UP IN UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, (LPA).—Beginning this month, retired workers and widows receiving benefits under the old age and survivors' insurance program will get cheques averaging 7 1/2 per cent higher. Ten million extra workers will be covered by the program from now on. All this results from the passage by Congress, after 18 months' work, of a 1950 version of the 15-year-old federal social security program.

BUSINESS LOOKS GOOD TO PLUMBERS

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Ever wonder what "good business conditions" are, anyway? It seems they consist of a lot of people not having what business has to offer. So some "comforting statistics" along this line were recently given by F. D. MacNaughton, vice-president of the Canadian Institute of Plumbing and Heating, at that organization's annual convention at Banff recently.

Mr. MacNaughton is reported in the "Plumbing, Heating and Air Conditioning Age" as giving some figures on how the Canadian people are fixed for plumbing and a few other things.

"Latest available figures", he said, "show that across Canada 51 per cent of the dwellings are without bath or shower; 42 per cent are without inside toilet; 61 per cent are without central heat-

(Continued on page 8)

Coming to Alberta



FRANK R. SCOTT,
Past president of the National C.C.F., will be in Alberta for the C.C.F. Provincial convention on November 16, 17 and 18, it was announced by the Alberta C.C.F. Provincial Executive following a meeting on Tuesday. Professor Scott will speak at a public meeting in the Masonic Temple on Friday, November 17.

HOSPITAL TAX RATES UNCHANGED IN SASK.

REGINA.—Saskatchewan's hospitalization tax rates will remain unchanged for the year 1951, Hon. T. J. Bentley, minister of public health, has announced.

The 1951 hospitalization tax is payable at the tax collection office of the city, town, village, R.M. or L.I.D. in which a person resides. Tax rates are \$10 for each person 18 years or over, and \$5 for each dependent child under 18. The family maximum is \$30 for any taxpayer, his spouse, dependents under 18 years, children over 18 who are incapacitated by reason of physical or mental infirmity and dependents between 18 and 21 years who are attending educational institutions or training at a school of nursing.

Coldwell Calls For Price, Profit Control

BRITISH STEEL TO BE NATIONALIZED

LONDON, Eng., (CPA).—The British Labor Party has reaffirmed its intention to carry through the nationalization of iron and steel. This decision is part of the new policy statement "Labor and the New Society" which has been issued by the party's national executive for discussion at the annual convention next month.

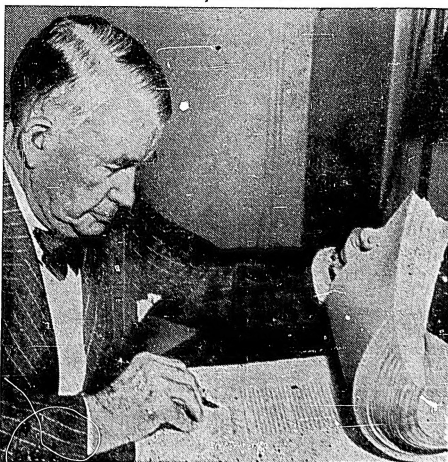
The resolve to go ahead with iron and steel emphasizes the fact that, despite propaganda to the contrary, Labor is still a firm believer in the public ownership of basic industries.

Cutting Cost of Living

An interesting feature of the program is the "Consumers' Charter." Under this heading plans for cutting the cost of living through more efficient distribution are discussed. Price control and food subsidies are to be maintained and resale price maintenance will be destroyed. The Monopolies Commission will be strengthened so it can deal more effectively with combines, monopolies and cartels. A Consumers' Advice Centre will be established as a guide to the housewife and a protection against inferior goods and irresponsible advertising.

The agricultural program reaffirms Labor's policy of guaranteed markets and prices and the promotion of co-operative action by agricultural producers.

Barkley and Billions



United States Vice-President Alben W. Barkley signs the \$36 billion omnibus appropriations bill after it passed the House and Senate. The huge outlay will be raised in part by increased taxes.

OTTAWA (CPA) — Price and profit controls in Canada and effective economic aid to under-developed countries were called for in the House of Commons by C.C.F. leader M. J. Coldwell, when he moved a sub-amendment to the Speech from the Throne.

Speaking in the Throne Speech debate on September 1, Mr. Coldwell referred first to the Korean situation. "One of the things we have failed to do, both in Korea and elsewhere in Asia, is to devise a policy that will win the support of the peasants and workers; the people who have been exploited and are still being exploited by the government of those backward countries," said the C.C.F. leader.

Moral Duty

"I deplore the fact," he continued, "that we have failed to place before the Asiatic peoples the promise—and not only the promise but something in a material way to show that we mean that promise—to improve their position. It is no good to say that our aim is to contain Communism or to prevent its spread unless we do something really effective to prevent that spread. The hungry peoples of the world are not interested in democratic ideals or in democratic systems of government and all the rest of it; but they are interested in food and in economic progress. I therefore say that the purpose of our country, and of countries like this one, should be to devise ways and means of providing them with the means to progress, not only because it is our moral duty to do so, but because it is to our self-interest, to put it on the lowest possible level."

Referring to the Canadian economic scene Mr. Coldwell (Continued on page 8)

COST LIVING NOW STANDS AT 168.5

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Canada's cost of living has now reached another all-time high, the combined index having advanced a whole point in less than a month (July 3 to August 1, 1950). The combined cost of living index figure now stands at 168.5, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Food prices were again responsible for most of the July increase. Prices continued upward for practically all meats, while eggs, sugar and coffee also advanced. Fresh vegetables recorded moderate seasonal declines.

The clothing index showed a slight advance, reflecting increases in footwear and piece-goods. Fuel and light moved up a fraction of a point, and home-furnishings and services moved up two points.

The present index figure of 168.5 is 5.7 points above the figure one year ago.

Unfair To Whom?

By William Irvine

SHOULD public enterprise be deliberately blocked by government regulation?

Few people would agree to that and yet private enterprise governments which the people elect, do discriminate against public enterprise. Such was done by the governments of British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario in the case of the application of the government controlled insurance company of Saskatchewan.

The Saskatchewan Guarantee and Fidelity Company in which the government of Saskatchewan owns a majority of stock, applied for a license to do business in the three provinces mentioned. All qualifications were fulfilled by the company; all requirements of law were met. But the private insurance companies fearing the competition of a publicly-owned insurance enterprise used their powerful influence with the provincial governments concerned to block the application of the Saskatchewan government's publicly-controlled insurance company.

Vastly Low Rates

Of course the opposition of the insurance companies is easily understood. The insurance office of the Saskatchewan government has reduced to a fraction in that province the enormous premiums paid for automobile insurance. Other forms of insurance have also been provided at rates vastly lower than the private enterprise insurance companies want to meet.

Insurance whether of life or property is a necessity to the average person. But like most other things in a private enterprise profit system it has become one of the great rackets of the century.

Insurance for Everyone

Insurance is one of the public services which should properly be done by the government, either provincial or federal. People should have insurance at cost. There should be a flat rate and the entire population of a province should be insured as a group. That should be compulsory in the same way that we are compelled to send our children to school or in the same way that we are compelled to have policemen to protect our homes. They are there whether we want them individually or not. In the same way we should all be insured whether we individually want to be or not, because in that way we can all get the insurance we need at cost and at the same time the dependents of careless people would be protected and would not become a charge on their local communities.

Savings of the People

But one of the most important of all reasons why insurance should be government-owned and controlled is because the money collected year by year from the masses of the people by way of premiums represents the savings of the people and that savings must be invested. But the amount of such savings collectively made is so tremendous as to become the most important single factor in the national economy.

Runs Into Billions

"The Magazine of Wall Street" states that by the end of 1947 the insurance companies controlled the staggering total of 51 billion, 9 hundred million dollars. It does not take much imagination

to see what the control by a few men of such a colossal sum might mean to the economy of the United States. The figures for Canada would be proportionately great. In fact some of the largest insurance companies of America do business in Canada. Provincial governments do not withhold licenses from them. They are controlled by a few private enterprisers, but when a provincial government reduces the cost of its insurance to its own people and wishes to extend that benefit to people in other provinces, it is blocked by provincial government action.

By what right does the government of Alberta prevent the people of Alberta from taking out cheaper automobile insurance for instance through a crown company in Saskatchewan. By preventing that company from operating in Alberta the government is virtually compelling every automobile owner who wants insurance to pay twice the proper cost to private insurance companies in this province.

Commenting on the Alberta government's refusal to grant a license to the Saskatchewan government company, Mr. H. T. Hammond, secretary of the government insurance office, said:

"The real objection was not that the Saskatchewan government's company failed to meet any requirements. The company was actually being penalized because it was owned by the people of a western province, rather

than by Eastern or New York or London interests."

Why should Alberta people have to pay two or three times as much to a New York, London or Toronto enterprise for insurance of an automobile or a life than we need to pay to a publicly owned enterprise for an equal or even better coverage? That is one of the questions which some day the people of Alberta will make the government answer.

Private enterprise pretends that it loves competition. But it is afraid to compete with a co-operative, or a publicly-owned concern. It uses its influence to pass laws to curb co-operatives as was done by the federal government's imposition of taxes and interference with the co-operative method of financing. And it commands the provincial governments to block the operation of a publicly-owned insurance company.

Flimsy Excuse

The flimsy excuse offered by the various provincial governments are so transparent as to appear for what they are, namely excuses. It was claimed that being a crown company the publicly-owned insurance company of Saskatchewan would have a preferential status as compared to

private enterprise. In other words that the competition offered by a public enterprise would be so overwhelming to private enterprise that the latter would be unable to meet it. This is popularly known as "unfair competition."

Sham Exposed

This excuse was properly exposed by the British Columbia, a New Westminster daily. It argued in an editorial that, "The Canadian National Railway is wholly government owned and is consistently subsidized; but it does business in this province as elsewhere. Another reason quoted is that the prairie concern might be in unfair competition with licensed companies. Unfair to whom? It might be asked! Not surely to British Columbia residents who seek adequate insurance coverage at the lowest premium rates."

There is the issue in a nutshell. There is no whining by either the B.C. or the Alberta governments about the unfairness of compelling the people of both provinces to pay extortionate rates of insurance. All the whining is done about an alleged unfairness in competition because the publicly-owned company can, and does, give better insurance policies for less money than any private company can offer.

U.K. EXPORT DRIVE IS BIG SUCCESS

OTTAWA (CPA) — British Board of Trade figures, issued recently, show that United Kingdom exports to the United States in July were the highest yet achieved in the export drive, the figure for that month being £11.3 million (or \$31.7 million). In the same month, U.K. exports to Canada reached £10.5 million (\$29.3 million).

While a higher figure for exports to Canada was reached last May, it was accounted for by additional exports to the Toronto Trade Fair. July figures, therefore, did reach the highest average.

Combined figure for U.K. exports to Canada and the United States were equivalent to U.S. \$61 million—25 per cent above the average for the second quarter, and 21 per cent higher than the average for the peak fourth quarter of 1948.

Canadian imports from the United Kingdom are steadily rising. The average in 1948 was \$22.6 million; for 1949, \$24.6 million; for the month of July, 1950, \$29.3 million.

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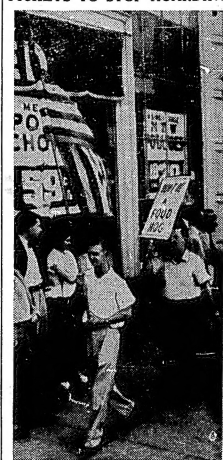
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PICKETS TO STOP HOARDING



Following the appeals of President Truman and Agriculture Minister Brannan, that U.S. citizens avoid food hoarding, the C.I.O. in Philadelphia set out picket lines in front of stores. They were not advertising a strike, but urging the populace not to hoard food.



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THE PEOPLE SPEAK



I AM NOT ALARMED

Some C.C.F. supporters have been disturbed by a remark that M. J. Coldwell is reported to have made at the national convention in connection with a resolution that calls for rewording of the Regina Manifesto. The daily press made much of it, because they think it will serve the purpose of weakening the C.C.F. by alienating certain groups of supporters. I am referring to the alleged remark that "The C.C.F. owes nothing to Karl Marx."

Well, I for one, am not unduly alarmed. It will not alienate my support to the C.C.F. In the first place it's a kind of a loose and vague "crack" that anyone can make in a debate.

A dozen interpretations may be levied on such a crack. Someone may make a crack that we do not owe anything to Darwin or Moses or Galileo. Many things about many scientists, philosophers or leaders in human thought have been revised or discarded. It is a process. Plenty of Darwin's early conclusions have been rejected by modern scientists. For those rejections we do not owe anything to Darwin. Some of the speculations and conclusions of Galileo and Copernicus have been rejected by modern astronomers scanning the universe through the 200-inch Palomar telescope. We do not owe anything to those great pioneers of astronomy for those rejected theories.

But—there are certain basic fundamental discoveries which these men have made and they have stood the test and remain building blocks in the ever-rising structure of science and knowledge.

For these things we owe plenty to a legion of men who have contributed to the sources of human knowledge.

We owe something to Marx too. Debates are still raging hot and furious as to just how much we owe to Marx. For there are many predictions about Marxian theories that time and events have forced into discard. One of them is the theory that as capitalism develops, the standard of life of the worker will be depressed to a point where the workers as a class will have to resort to physical revolt in sheer self-preservation. There is evidence now that such is not the case. For this "speculation" we owe nothing to Marx.

But that does not mean that all Marxian observations can or must be discarded. There are some basic discoveries Marx made that have stood the test. They cannot be laughed off or rejected. Even as some of the basic theories of Darwin have stood the test of evidence. Not even William Jennings Bryan could wipe them out. They remain as part of the structure of knowledge.

The C.C.F. Regina Manifesto was not drawn up by Marxians. They were farmers, teachers, railroad men and men and women of many walks of life. Few of them had studied Marx. They came to certain conclusions that incidentally conform to some of the theories of Karl Marx.

They would have been what they are in any case, Marx or no Marx. Perhaps the influence of those who

DISRUPTS AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: Once upon a time there was a small boy who refused to bring the cows up at night. His mother said: "All right, you don't have to but you will have to do without everything that pertains to a cow—milk, butter, cheese, beef, shoes, and you can have no milk, butter, cheese or beef in combination with anything else." How long do you think it took the boy to see the error of his ways?

The dairy and dual purpose cow is a basic part of our agricultural and national economy. From an agricultural point of view it provides a better balance in farming. With land in pasture and fields sown to legumes for hay there will be less erosion of soil. Fertility will be built up. With proper rotation fields sown to small grains will produce something worth while. The weed problem will be greatly lessened. A heritage of better land will be left to those that come after us.

It provides a source of income for many thousands of farmers, keeping the wheels of industry going. This in turn gives an income to thousands of people in our towns and cities throughout Canada. From a national point of view the dairy and dual purpose cow gives us a supply of essential foods—milk, butter, cheese, beef and fat, as well as hides and many other by-products. All of these items are interrelated and interdependent. Anything that affects one affects all the others. Allowing a cheap and undesirable substitute into this country to take the place of butter, will place the people in somewhat the same position as the small boy previously mentioned.

As the dairy industry is liquidated because of this unwarranted substitution, the people must be prepared either to do without these necessary foods or pay a much higher price for them. An excellent example of how this will work out is this: The over-supply of milk goes largely into butter. If there is little or no market for butter, the only alternative will be to pour the surplus milk on the ground. When part of a product like this is periodically wasted, the part that goes into consumption will be just that much higher priced. Steaks and roasts will become legendary to anyone but the well-to-do for a straight beef animal cannot be produced for what ordinary people can afford to pay.

There are several things that are easily foreseeable as a result of allowing margarine to be sold here, and there are some very important reasons why it should not be allowed here under any conditions whatever. It disrupts the agricultural and national economy as already stated and only provides

had studied Marx contributed to the contents of the Regina Manifesto.

As a national leader of a major political party, Mr. Coldwell could make a crack that the C.C.F. owes nothing to Marx, because as far as I remember those who drew it up had no copies of "Das Kapital" with them when it was done. Nor was any reference or debate made to the great social scientist. There is room and a place in the C.C.F. for the Christian, the atheist, the agnostic, the Marxian and what have you. It's a movement within which all men and women of goodwill and democratic tolerance can contribute their share of effort in fighting for more social security and a fair share for all.

And—that's what I like about the C.C.F.

Letters to the editor may be published under a pseudonym, but in each case the name and address of the writer must be forwarded to the editor as evidence of good faith. The People's Weekly takes no responsibility for opinions expressed by correspondents and will not publish any letters exceeding 300 words in length.

employment to a relatively few by the big packing firms. There will be an unending drain on our money to swell the profits of a few manufacturers and to buy the raw materials. As the margarine manufacturers are in this thing for all the traffic will bear and all the profit that can be made out of it, it will naturally follow that the ingredients for margarine will be obtained from the cheapest source available—palm, coconut and cotton seed oil produced by foreign labor, exploited to the nth degree and under conditions that any of us here would hate to even contemplate. Exploitation and sanitation don't mix well. So remember that when you buy your next pound of margarine.

Anything that is produced outside this country under unduly depressed conditions can and should be excluded by ban or tariff. A recent case in point was a shipment of Japanese shirts, any further shipments of which were stopped almost overnight. The same thing should have applied to margarine.

I have heard it stated recently that at all sewage disposal plants, all fat is recovered. If this statement is so, can there be any assurance or guarantee that is worth a hoot that this fat doesn't or won't come back into consumption even though it might have to be exported, dolled up or mixed up and sent back here. The exploitation and principle, or rather lack of principle, that is applied or is likely to be applied in the production of margarine can be applied to almost any other line, to the detriment of the primary producer and the worker. The margarine racket is just a sample of how higher paid workers can be brought to the level of the lowest paid and the most depressed. It is in the interests of everyone who aspires to a decent and continuing fair standard of living to help fight this insidious manufacturers' campaign and put pressure on our governments to restore the ban which should never have been lifted. Why should butter alone bear the blame and take all the rap for the high cost of living when the excessive spreads between producer and consumer on a thousand other things, high rents and a multiplicity of taxes, are the real causes of the high cost of living.

Margarine is only the forerunner of further substitutions of all our dairy products. Filled milk, cheese, evaporated milk, synthetic ice-cream and whipping cream are next items that will likely be foisted upon us. (Filled dairy products is a term to denote that the butter fat has been removed and cheap fats and oils put in to replace them). This system is already being practised to some extent in the U.S.A.

If margarine is allowed to stay here, doctoring and substituting all the other dairy products will eventually follow. The whole set-up seems to be heading toward absolute monopoly to a few and the bedeviling of all the rest of us. The producer and the consumer will both suffer if this is allowed to happen. It is later than you think, so get rid of margarine now. Millet. G. H. MARR.

CREATURE OF ADVERTISERS

Editor, People's Weekly.
Sir: In your editorial note of August 19th you chastise me for failing to credit readers with enough intelligence to see that

the Aug. 5th advt. in the P.W. by Calgary Power was not C.C.F. policy.

This failure might almost be justified in view of the fact that they are apparently not credited with enough sense to know that letters in the letter column are not C.C.F. policy, even when it says so at the top of the column.

All intelligent readers know that big business advertises in papers when support it, and which it considers safe, and whose subscribers it hopes to influence. They also know that big business usually boycotts papers which may be a threat to its economic power.

So intelligent readers may worry about why Calgary Power spends its money in the P.W., why it advertises anti-C.C.F. philosophy instead of electric power, and why this philosophy is printed when accompanied by cash, whereas it might be rejected in the letter columns. For these reasons I suggested the advertisement's withdrawal.

You also chastise me for "confusing and discrediting" convention policies.

My criticisms have not been directed against convention policies, but against Provincial Executive orders and actions which do not correctly interpret convention policy. It is my job to express views on this and to set the problems before the rank and file in time for them to reach their own opinions without having to rely on Executive infallibility.

Agreed that CCF policy should be clear. I have always supported and "promoted" Regina manifesto philosophy which is very clear. The "discredit and confusion" has been caused by the significant modifications such as those which have crept into our proposed application of public ownership and into our ethics on party freedom

of discussion. I will accept no blame for this development.

H. E. BRONSON.

Cherhill.

Editor's Note: The pledge taken by persons who become members of the C.C.F. is this: "I, the undersigned, hereby apply for membership in the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation and promise to support the program of the C.C.F. as laid down by Annual Conventions from time to time and to abide by the constitution. The decision of the Provincial Executive of the C.C.F. was that the People's Weekly, as an official voice of the C.C.F., should not permit its columns to be used in violation of that pledge. The editors have been trying to carry out these instructions. For the 30 years of its existence the People's Weekly and its predecessors have accepted advertising. Mr. Bronson's letter contains the first suggestion we have ever heard that the P.W. is the creature of its advertisers. The files of the paper, covering those thirty years, are open to Mr. Bronson or anyone else who might wish to search for any shred of truth to substantiate such a charge.

Out in the Indian Nation many years ago an official from Washington was holding a pow-wow with a group of Comanches. The old chief broke in upon the deliberations with a resounding speech.

Bellowing like a bull, and wildly gesticulating, he proclaimed that, from the beginning of time down to the present, the Comanches, by reason of intrepid courage, had been set above all men. For more than an hour he embroiled upon this theme.

Presently, panting mightily from his supreme effort, the chief sat down, whereupon the interpreter, a runty little half-breed, arose, jerked a thumb at the gasping orator, and delivered himself thus:

"This guy, he says he ain't afraid of nobody!"

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ALMOST A "MUST"

THE Canadian Red Cross Society is beginning a campaign for the enrolment of blood donors. This is an appeal which will find a hearty response in the hearts of all who wish to help save lives. There is nothing so urgent as the need for blood when it is needed. There is no way in which individuals can as easily give vitally necessary help to others as by giving a blood donation at regular intervals.

People of almost any age can give blood. There is no discomfort and very little inconvenience attached to giving a donation. Clinics are held regularly in the cities and the Red Cross mobile clinics travel to most parts of the province.

The contract which the Red Cross has with the hospitals is that when blood is required by a patient, it will be supplied without any charge, either for the blood or for the technical services incidental to administering it.

This is a wonderful humanitarian service. It is rendered only because there are thousands of people in Alberta who put into practical application the principles of human brotherhood. It seems to us that enrolment as a blood donor is just about "a must" for any healthy person who loves his or her fellow man.

ADAPTATION TO CHANGE

CERTAIN very logical and sensible statements made by senior officials of the C.C.F. and the British Labor Party about the adaptation of the program of Socialism to the needs and circumstances of the times, have been hailed by the newspaper enemies of Democratic Socialism as a retreat from Socialist principles. Unfortunately there are those who call themselves Socialists who apparently have no keener perception than the newspaper editors who write glibly about the C.C.F. or the Labor Party "abandoning Socialism".

Back in 1933 when the C.C.F. held its first national convention and adopted and published the C.C.F. Manifesto, the men and women who hammered out that remarkable document did a first class job. The principles set out in the Manifesto were sound. The methods suggested for the application of those principles to the Canadian economy were at that time wise and logical.

But the person who can see no need for a re-statement of C.C.F. policies as circumstances change, is living in the past. Things have changed. The war, for one thing, taught us that much can be done to regulate the national economy in the interests of the people of the nation by appropriate controls. The British Labor government has controlled all industry, by allocation of materials, by the direction of investment, by import and export controls and by various other means, as effectively, and with much less administrative trouble, as it could have done by wholesale nationalization.

These are lessons which sensible people, who don't believe that somebody who lived a hundred years ago had all the answers for today, learn from their experiences. The newspaper mouthpieces of the opponents of Democratic Socialism who think the British Labor Party or the C.C.F. have abandoned Socialism will soon find out how mistaken they are. The Socialists who have the same notion should get their noses out of Das Kapital, or even the C.C.F. Manifesto, long enough to see what is going on in the world.

JUST A REMINDER

QUITE a number of loyal, steadfast C.C.F. members, upon whom the existence of the movement depends, have not yet paid their 1950 membership fee. This is not only causing some financial embarrassment to the organization, but it is resulting in a disappointing membership record for the year.

We know we have only to mention this to have the situation remedied. With all the other things we have to do, it is the easiest thing in the world for people to overlook the renewal of membership in any organization unless they are personally canvassed. Well, those who have not sent in their 1950 membership are asked to regard this reminder as a personal canvass. Send in your membership fee today, won't you?

1950 CONVENTION

IT HAS been decided by the Provincial Board of the C.C.F. to hold the annual convention in Edmonton on November 16, 17 and 18. It will be a membership convention and it is hoped to make it a real rally, a "get-together" of as many as possible of those who wish to see the C.C.F. grow in membership and influence in the province.

It is planned to make the gathering one of pleasant social fellowship as well as an important business session. The convention speaker will be Dr. Frank R. Scott, past National Chairman, whose address at the opening of the Vancouver convention was so widely acclaimed.

Plan now to be in Edmonton on November 16, 17 and 18.

THE THIRD COLUMN

BIRTH OF A TRADE UNIONIST

By E. E. Winch, M.L.A. in C.C.F. News, July 26.

"During the influenza epidemic of 1918 the Longshoremen's Union lost many members. Our business agent caught it. His wife phoned me, pleading for someone to sit up with him as she was completely exhausted.

Not a nurse was available. There were many of our members sitting in the hall waiting for jobs. Not one would sit up with their fellow member. I phoned home; would 'J. S.' go? He would. (Mr. Woodworth was then temporarily employed in rush hours on the docks and living at the home of Mr. Winch.) That night the business agent died. The union, at its next meeting, by special motion, issues an application for membership to the outsider in recognition of his services. That is how J. S. Woodworth actually became a member of the International Longshoremen's Union."

AS NORMAN THOMAS SEES IT

Fortune Magazine in an interview with Norman Thomas in its September issue.

"Concludes Mr. Thomas: 'We need a new vocabulary.' As a starter, he offers three definitions.

"Socialism. The essence of Socialism is a conscious acceptance of co-operation rather than competition as the primary philosophy of a good society. This involves deliberate economic planning, which in turn requires social ownership of the commanding heights of our economic order. At the same time, Socialism can make some use of competition within a society which does democratic planning and uses democratic agencies to carry out its plans.

"Soviet Communism. State capitalism, in which the power of the former owner class has been transferred to a police state.

"U.S. Capitalism, 1950 model. No longer conforms to any classic definition. Contains a very large element of private ownership, but is not operated primarily by market controls. The principal controls are exercised by government, by corporate monopolies, by organized labor, and by powerful pressure groups such as the farm lobby." ("It is sometimes said that Socialism stands for a mixed economy, but nothing could be more wrong scrambled than our present economy.")

CHRISTIAN OBLIGATION

Lab., Washington, July 5.

"In a wealthy Christian community, it is an obligation of society to see that no person suffers more than is necessary from illness or disability. Help should be unlimited and carried on until a man is cured or until his death. This is Christian obligation of a democratic society.

"Jorgen S. Dich, a distinguished Dane, says that 'how social medicine is looked on by everyone in Denmark, which for over 50 years has had something like the health insurance system opposed by the Doctors' Lobby here.

"If Dich and the other Danes are wrong, the moral duty of a wealthy Christian nation is to let its citizens suffer and die if they are too poor to pay for medical care"

FOOTPRINTS

BY J. P. GRIFFIN

"The pure in heart see God"



Amid so much that is unpleasant it is good for us to remember that a tremendous amount of good-will is finding expression in the every day lives of men. There are thousands of unselfish acts which never make the headlines. There are literally millions of little kindnesses which are done each day in secret, as far as world publicity is concerned. As someone has well put it: Think of the love that is required to wake the world up in the mornings to wash its face, and to send it to school. Yes, think of it, and be glad.

Or think of other examples if you will. Of the farmers who chipped in together, with machinery worth many thousands of dollars in value, in putting in their neighbor's crop, so that he should not miss the fruits of seedtime and harvest. Of the worldwide response to the appeals for help that went out for the flood-stricken areas of Manitoba. Of the benefit shows and dances by which communities express their sympathy and concern about their neighbors' misfortunes. Of the Red Cross, the T.B. clinics, the Scouts, the Churches, the Fraternal organizations, and other associations which receive the loyalty and support of millions of men, and women, and children, who have no other thought of reward than a sense of service well and truly rendered.

Should it not warm our hearts to realize of what sound and wholesome material society is made? Who can doubt that the

underlying goodness of humanity will not some day assert itself in areas of organized society in which it is now well-nigh unknown? And are not the ideals of selfless service sufficiently inspiring to furnish the necessary incentives for the human race?

Apparently the Canadian Chamber of Commerce would say "no." In its July-August News Letter it gives "Advice to Graduates." Now the Preacher advised his son to "get sense, get knowledge, at any cost get knowledge." The C.C. of C. has other advice. It says, "get capital." "What our graduates need," it continues, "is inspiration—a thrill to fine achievement which can never be felt by those who never lift their eyes to the stars." Then in an outburst of gratuitous advice it quotes from LIFE to the effect that "the most noble thing he (the undergraduate) can do is to go out and get the experience and money needed to start a business venture of his own."

The most noble thing! What a star to shoot at! Some of us had the idea that the noblest character in all recorded history adorned the man who died with no other possession than the seamless robe with which He covered himself. Some of us understood Him to say that the greatest among men would be those who rendered the greatest service to their fellows. Evidently the C.C. of C. has never heard of such a thing—and they, the publishers of "CANADA—LAND OF HOPE." What a hope, indeed.

TIMELY TOPICS

By William Irvine
Director of C.C.F. Organization

That Will Be The Day

HAVING been a staunch supporter of the Conservative Party since its first issue, the Edmonton Journal has at last come to the conclusion that tariffs against the U.S.A. may not be the best interests of Canada. The editor apparently does not require much evidence to bring about a change of mind, for he bases his conclusion on one enigmatic remark of the president of General Motors. In answer to the question, "What would happen to General Motors employment in Canada if all tariffs on cars and parts were eliminated between the two countries," the president replied, "I would expect that we would employ more in Canada."



Apart from the fact that that is not true, at least at the present time, since apparently cars cannot be produced fast enough to satisfy the market, it is still true that a tariff against American cars means that the people of Canada have to

pay a few hundred dollars per car more than they otherwise would have to pay and that American companies build their cars in their Canadian factories and enjoy the increase in price. Of course that is not the fault of the Americans, that is the fault chiefly of the Conservative Party and in no small degree of the Edmonton Journal.

However, the Journal is to be congratulated for getting its eyes opened at last. It is now coming to the position held by Liberals for at least a century. And strangely enough the Journal thinks that the cheap power in Eastern Canada is one of the reasons why Canada can do without a tariff. But cheap power in Ontario and Quebec is due to public ownership of hydroelectric power. And the Journal has not become converted to that sort of cheap power for Alberta yet, but there is still hope.

Perhaps a thousand years from now the Edmonton Journal will be writing editorials admitting the virtues of all the good things it has opposed. Perhaps by that time it will welcome old age pensions, public ownership of power and free health services for every one. That will be the day.

New Books and Pamphlets

The Literature Committee of the C.C.F. reminds readers that a number of new booklets and pamphlets are being added to those already on hand.

Facts About C.C.F. Government in Saskatchewan (Price 10 cents) gives a most interesting picture of increased benefits obtained by the people through the C.C.F. Here, for 10 cents, are the facts and figures which every C.C.F.-er should have.

Wanted: Vital Religion in Politics (Price 5 cents) is a handy pocket size little booklet by Dr. L. J. Donaldson which, to quote P. F. Moriarty, 25 years secretary of the Y.M.C.A., "is most insistent in showing that Christian principles, when applied, contain the only sound basis for an economic system". Dr. Donaldson's subtitle for the pamphlet is "C.C.F. Principles Agree With Christian Ideals".

Who Owns Canada? If you don't already own a copy of this reliable examination of the facts concerning the concentration of control and ownership of the wealth of Canada, send for one now. Price 50 cents.

European Unity (15c)—A new pamphlet which gives the British Labor Party's views on methods by which European unity should be pursued.

Planning For Freedom (Reduced from \$1.25 to 50c). Though written in 1944, the first section of this book discusses issues of vital importance today. Excellent club material.

We still have a number of copies of Jennie Lee's **Tomorrow Is A New Day** (50c).

They'll Ask You (5c) — A primer of C.C.F. questions and answers.

Speaker's Notes (\$1.00)—An invaluable reference of facts dealing with a wide range of subjects, i.e., Social Security, Agriculture, Freight Rates, Farm Machinery Prices, International Trade, etc.

Stock up on interesting reading now. Watch this space for new books and pamphlets for your library.

PAY TRIBUTE TO LATE O. P. MINDRUM

It is with sorrow that we report the passing of O. P. Mindrum, president of Valleyview C.C.F. Club. Mr. Mindrum dropped dead on July 23, at the age of 69.

Born in U.S.A., of Norwegian parents, he came to Canada in early manhood. He married and lived for years near the Matador district of Saskatchewan. In 1943, he moved to Alberta and was manager of Valleyview Co-op General Store until 1948. He was a faithful member of the C.C.F. Club and was its president for the past several years. The last meeting at which he presided was June 12, when Wm. Irvine was guest speaker.

He was personally acquainted with M. J. Coldwell, in whose constituency he voted.

He had been in failing health for some time, but none felt the end was near. He was cheerful and light-hearted till the very last. He is buried in Valleyview cemetery. He leaves a wife, four sons and five daughters to mourn his loss.

—B.C.

CCF Demands Action To Halt Further Inflation

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Immediate action to halt the soaring cost of living was demanded by the CCF National Executive at meetings in Ottawa just prior to the opening of Parliament. Pointing out that the Korean crisis had set off a new wave of inflation the C.C.F. demanded a seven point program to control prices (with subsidies where necessary), to curb monopoly price fixing, to consult with labor on a wage program that would enable the price line to be held, to work out with representatives of farm organizations a just farm price structure, and to take sharper control of money and credit to make the program work.

Even as the C.C.F. executive met, prices continued to soar. Sugar went up an additional two cents, with the prospect that sugar-based products such as jams, jellies, biscuits would shortly follow suit. Chocolate bars had already increased two cents. Tires had gone up twice in two months. Wool prices soared as Russia tried to outbid U.S. on the Australian market. Rayon pulp went up nine dollars a ton and this meant much higher prices for all rayon goods. Shoes were expected to go up 10 per cent to 15 per cent shortly. Cotton, carpets and corn syrup all went up.

Manufacturers Hold Back

One Ottawa merchant told this CPA correspondent that he couldn't get a delivery of nylon stockings from any manufacturer. There was no shortage of nylon. The manufacturers were simply waiting for the price boost so that they could cash in on stocks on hand.

Convinced that the soaring cost

of living was one of the chief excuses of the rail strike C.C.F. M.P.'s were determined to fight in Parliament for effective measures to stem the rise. Here are seven points proposed by the C.C.F. Executive:

Urges 7-point Program

1. The reimposition of price controls on the necessities of life, with an adequate subsidy program where necessary.
2. The prevention of any further general increases in rents;
3. Effective action to halt price fixing and other restrictive practices by monopolies and combines;
4. Consultation with trade union representatives to devise an all-over wage program which will permit more effective action in holding the price line, while assuring the workers a fair and adequate income;
5. Closing of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and the elimination of speculation in foodstuffs;
6. A minimum price program for farm products, with subsidies where necessary, to be worked out in consultation with representatives of farmer organizations to ensure the farming population an equitable share of the national income.
7. Further reduction of inflationary pressures through—
 - (a) monetary action by the Bank of Canada to reduce excessive bank credit;
 - (b) Restriction of commercial credit and of instalment buying;
 - (c) Increased taxation on corporations and in the higher income brackets;
 - (d) Re-imposition of a sharply-graded excess profits tax.

he still maintained a lively and active interest in the C.C.F. in the coast province.

Came Here in 1903

He was born in 1855 at Lewisville, Pennsylvania, and moved to Rimby in 1903 with his family where he lived until he retired to Nanaimo in April, 1947.

Indicative of his progressive spirit were his community activities. He subscribed with others, to build the Blindman Valley railroad from Lacombe to Rimby, which was later taken over by the C.P.R. He assisted with the organization of the Blindman Valley Livestock Co-operative Association and was a charter member. He also served on the school board and was a Justice of the Peace for many years. A curling enthusiast, he engaged in the sport until he left Rimby three years ago.

His spirit passes on but his good works remain as a splendid memorial to this grand old social pioneer.

GRAND OLD PIONEER PASSES ON

Active right up until a few days before his death in the work to which he had dedicated a long and useful life, Thomas Andrew Idings, pioneer settler of the Rimby district, who died at his home at Nanaimo, B.C. on July 26, will long be remembered by Albert C.C.F.ers. Just as he pioneered in building up the farming community in which he lived, so did his devoted efforts help to establish the C.C.F. as a force for social progress in this province. He had complete faith in the rightness of the C.C.F. philosophy and whether elections were won or lost, the C.C.F. could always count on Thomas Andrew Idings to carry on the work in his community. Although 94 years and seven months at the time of his death,

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ELMER E. ROPER, M.L.A.

who spent a couple of months in England and Scotland during the past summer, will speak on his trip and show colored films at the regular meeting of the Edmonton C.C.F. on Tuesday, September 19. "How Britain Looks to a Canadian in 1950" is the title of Mr. Roper's illustrated lecture, which will commence at 8:45 p.m. There will be a brief business session at 8:15 p.m. Commenting on Mr. Roper's pictures, a P.W. correspondent who saw them wrote: "Mr. Roper's pictures, which he himself took, were not only good photography; they showed excellent taste in selection and diversity of historic and scenic beauty, interspersed with friendly social scenes of people at work and at play... it made one feel the spirit of Britain". President Roy Jamha will be in the chair.

How about your 1950 C.C.F. membership? Please put it in the mail today if you have not already done so.

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Mrs. Adair Speaks

C.C.F. BAZAAR, TEA, EDMONTON, OCT. 7

At the first fall meeting of the Edmonton C.C.F. Women's Club held on Monday evening, final arrangements were made for the annual bazaar and tea to be held on October 7th from 2 to 5 p.m. at the Hudson's Bay Empire Room.

Mrs. J. W. Adair, president, and Miss Mary Crawford will receive the guests. Mrs. D. L. Shortliffe is general convener of the affair. Those in charge of arrangements are as follows: Tea tables, Mrs. W. Bagnall; Home cooking, Mrs. L. V. Smith; Apron booth, Mrs. A. Campbell; Novelties, Mrs. E. Cook; Children's wear, Mrs. L. Truscott; Handicraft display, Mrs. H. Scott.

Tea at Woodsworth House

There will be an afternoon tea at Woodsworth House on Wednesday, October 4th, when members and friends are asked to bring in their aprons and other work for the bazaar and contributions to the Handicraft Display.

A most interesting report on the recent National C.C.F. Convention in Vancouver was given by the president, Mrs. Adair, who was an Edmonton delegate. Refreshments were served at the close of the meeting.

EDNA ADAMSON MEMORIAL

The Edna Adamson Memorial, three light oak chairs, have recently been added to the furnishings of Woodsworth House. An engraved plaque is to be attached with the words, "In Memory of Mrs. Edna Adamson, Camrose, 1950".

These three attractive chairs complement the oak table, a memorial to the late A. C. Falconer, now being used in the Board Room.

The memorial was donated by Camrose friends of Mrs. Adamson, in honor of her untiring efforts on behalf of the C.C.F.

Have you sent in your 1950 C.C.F. membership? The movement is depending on you.

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Calling All Women

Chinese Women Co-operators

By NELLIE Y. C. TSOH,
Secretary, Chinese Co-operative Economic Research Association

THE history of the women's co-operative movement in China is rather short compared to that of Western countries. So its achievements are not remarkable, but at least it has its own significance, which is different from other countries, and it is really an economically independent movement.

Male dominance in Oriental countries has been deep-rooted, and so with China. In the "good old days," women in our country, though they possessed ample knowledge, were not allowed even the chance of being active in the social realm. They were shut up in their home, carrying on perpetual drudgery for their husbands and children.

But the drudgery and stagnation of their days did not conquer their ambition. Soon after the foundation of the Chinese Republic, the women's emancipation movement emerged from its obscurity. Pioneers began to fight for equality of social standing and equal opportunities with men. They had a very hard time. A number of universities and colleges began to enrol girl students, but in those early days the women's emancipation movement was a slogan and little practical work was done.

Co-op Silk Weaving

Then came war, and with it a development of the women's emancipation movement and the women's co-operative movement. The women's leaders realized that unless all women were taught to be economically independent, emancipation could never be properly achieved. So a number of women silk-weaving experts started a small-scale co-operative silk-weaving society in a small town in the central part of China.

They gathered a number of farmers' wives and daughters and taught them the whole process, from picking of mulberry leaves, feeding the silk worms, drying the cocoons, up to weaving the silk. It was difficult for these experts to start this undertaking, for the women were poverty-stricken and illiterate. They were also short of capital and could not produce the materials as they planned.

Devoted Work

But the women experts were not discouraged. They worked day and night, trudging here and there to negotiate loans from the banks. Many devoted their whole life to the work. Due to their zeal the poor, small societies gradually grew from the primitive style to large-scale modern methods with up-to-date fixtures and machinery, until their products reached to

one-tenth of the total co-operative products in China.

Meantime, in Chungking, the women's co-operative movement started with the expansion of producers' co-operation for civil servants' dependents. There were three types of organization, namely, producers' co-operative societies; the production departments of consumers' co-operative societies; and co-operative workers' groups.

Ten Different Lines

The business consisted of more than ten different activities, such as sewing, weaving, chemical works, animal feeding, embroidery, bamboo works, foodstuffs, shoe-making, etc. Work was divided amongst several districts and each district had its own directors who were held responsible for the extension of co-operative work. However, this work ceased when the Chinese Government had to move.

Since V-J Day, the women's co-operative movement has come a step further. Instead of engaging in productive work women took steps to develop the consumers' co-operative movement, as well as banking, with a view to helping themselves. In 1947, a women's co-operative bank was established in Nanking with fifteen ladies on its board of directors. In some large cities in the northern and western parts of China, the women city councilors began to organize city or municipal consumers' co-operative societies, and their work has also extended to social activities and mass education.

The women's co-operative movement in China is still in its infancy. Due to continual war destruction, much constructive work has stopped. China is a huge country and it is difficult to organize one large women's co-operative movement. So far, each women's co-operative organization has had its own administration and its own significance, and a nation-wide systematic administration is still lacking. But so far as the writers' own point of view is concerned, if the present war ended, it would not be too difficult to form a national women's movement.

In spite of all difficulties lying ahead, women co-operators in China are still struggling to reach the real goal of the movement, that is, to help the men to lay a sound foundation in true democracy and share every opportunity with them. We sincerely hope that our co-operative sisters abroad will give us their help in every way, bringing us happiness, love, friendliness and peacefulness that can never be destroyed. We are looking forward to it.

—Co-operative News.

Indian Socialism Gathers Strength

DELEGATES from all over India gathered at the 1950 annual conference of the Indian Socialist Party, held in the South India city of Madras, July 8 to 12. The successful five-day conference was held in an outdoor enclosure, under the chairmanship of party president Asoka Mehta.

The organizational report of Secretary Jayaprakash Narayan indicated a jump in party membership from 12,360 in 1949 to 128,523 individual members this year, plus 22,525 from affiliated unions and peasant organizations. Although this gain is impressive, party leaders are not satisfied with it and have urged an intensification of organizational activity. A million members is the goal.

In the forthcoming Indian general election, the Socialists will for the first time be contesting a national election in opposition to the Indian National Congress.

Plan for National Revival

The party's future activities will revolve around the "Plan for National Revival" which was adopted by the convention on its final day. The program calls for active Socialist effort in the following community programs: destruction of the caste system, raising minimum wages to a livable standard, nationalization of banking and basic industries, and encouraging foreign investment to spur lagging production.

Land Army

Featuring largely in the proposed program of the Socialist Party is the establishment of a Land Army, recruited from among village populations, for the reclaiming of cultivable land, building of roads, planting trees, initiating educational and sanitation projects, etc. India does not yet produce enough food to feed her people, and the Socialist Party is intent upon impressing upon the Congress administration the need for a real agricultural campaign and for help to landless peasants. Results have already been achieved: The Socialist Land Army has been recognized by the Planning Commission, a semi-governmental body seeking to encourage voluntary efforts for reconstruction of the country.

Denounce Communist Invasion
General policy resolutions adopted at the conference covered a wide field. The "planned invasion" of South Korea by Communist aggressors was roundly denounced. In the opinion of the conference the shooting war in Korea exposed the hollowness of the "peace offensive" that was recently organized by world com-



THIS PUBLIC HEALTH nurse, member of a Malaria Control Team sent to South India by the World Health Organization and the U.N. International Children's Emergency Fund, gives expert aid during her round of visits to a victim of a plague epidemic. The Team's efforts, meanwhile, cut the numbers of malaria patients.

munist. The conference supported the United Nations' action in Korea, and added its strong disapproval of American unilateral intervention in Formosa. The conference also called for the admission of the new government of China to the United Nations.

A resolution on South-East Asia expressed the party's solidarity with the freedom struggles in Malaya and Indo-China, and another demanded the quitting by

the governments of Portugal and France of their foreign settlements in India. The conference sent greetings to the Nepal Congress movement which is seeking self-government in that small, feudal country.

A fraternal delegation from the Socialist Party of Burma was present at the conference. The Burma party is seeking affiliation with COMISCO, with which the Indian Party is already associated.

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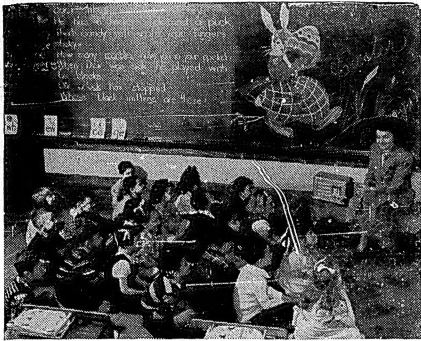
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KINDERGARTEN OF THE AIR



CBC's "Kindergarten of the Air," designed for pre-school children, also attracts the youngest school-age groups, as indicated in this picture of Mrs. Dorothy Adair, and pupils at Glens Street Public School, Toronto. "Kindergarten" is heard daily, Monday to Friday, on CBX (Alberta) 11:15 a.m. MST.

Suggests Wheat

(Continued from page 1)

should be made promptly, demonstrate that we can do more than that, that we are prepared to show these people that democracy works and that we are prepared to distribute some of the fruits that democracy can produce."

Mr. Wright suggested that we bring 10,000 young Asiatics to this country to help train them for leadership in their own countries. They would study our trade union, farm, co-operative, educational and industrial institutions. If young Asiatics were brought here within the next five years and shown the workings of these institutions and then sent back to their own countries, in my opinion we would be doing more than by spending several million dollars on short-wave radio in order to talk to them."

PROTEST REARMING OF WESTERN GERMANY

FRANKFURT, Germany, (CPA).—The re-arming of Western Germany recently suggested by Winston Churchill at Strasbourg, and backed up by West German Chancellor Adenauer, was vigorously protested by a rally of European Socialists here on August 20. The gathering of 10,000 was addressed by leaders of the German Social Democratic Party (SPD), by French leading Socialist Solomon Grumbach, and by Dr. Fritz Sternberg, social democratic economist and writer of New York. The SPD and the French party are both members of the International Socialist Conference (COMISCO).

Dr. Erich Ollenhauer, secretary of the SPD, declared that conditions in western Germany were too unsettled for such an "adventure" as remilitarization.

A Bit of Nonsense

They were discussing the intelligence of the six-months-old son. "I think he got his brains from me," said the admiring father. "He must have," retorted the wife, "I still have mine."

Sign in a Colorado restaurant: "If your steak is too tough for you, get out; this is no place for weaklings."

If ignorance is bliss, why aren't there more happy people?

Never having worn a pair of shoes in her life, the mountaineer's feet were tough as leather. Her husband, stretched out on the cabin floor, watching her stir the stew in the fireplace, laboriously lifted a hand to remove his corn-cob.

"Maw," he said, "best move yore foot. Thar's some live ashes under it."

She kept on stirring. "All right, Henry, which foot?"

Employer: "For this job we want a responsible man."

Applicant: "Then, that's me. Everywhere I've worked, when something went wrong they told me that I was responsible."

THIS small book was written for boys and girls in "the higher grades of grammar schools and the lower grades in high schools", but could be read with profit also by adults as an introduction to the ideas and ideals of democratic socialism.

Dr. Laidler has written his helpful little book in the form of a friendly informal letter to "dear John and Mary." He outlines developments in the United States "from the Red Man to the machine age"; traces economic systems from Primitive Industry through the Slave System and Feudalism to Capitalism, and explains how governments have been controlled by "Mr. Slave Owner", "Mr. Baron Lord" and "Mr. Capitalist".

He shows how, under Capitalism, business has progressed from private ownership (by one man) to partnership, corporation, trust, combine and monopoly.

By and For The People Then he goes on to Socialism. "An increasing number of men and women throughout the world," he says, "are of the belief

Woman to husband as she arrived in an auto with smashed front: "And the policeman was so nice about it. He asked if I'd like for the city to remove all the telephone poles."

"Waitress, must I sit here until I starve?"

"Oh, no," she replied, "we close at 6:00 o'clock."

that society is soon ready to graduate from the stage of private monopoly and capitalism to the stage of public ownership and socialism, to ownership of industry by and for the people who work with their hands and their brains."

Dr. Laidler tells of the many wonderful things accomplished by Capitalism and admits it to be a better system than those which went before it, "but," he says, "the Capitalist order has not abolished poverty—it has not divided the wealth and income of the country according to merit or according to any fair and just plan. It has not done away with unemployment or insecurity or waste or control of industry by the few, nor has it abolished class or international warfare."

Dr. Laidler is to be commended for writing this interesting and educative book for young people, and it is to be hoped that many of them will be encouraged to read it.

(Copies of this book are now on order for The People's Weekly Book Shop.)

Little Jimmy's fourth birthday was drawing near. When his parents asked him what he would like for a present, he said he wanted a dog.

"Why Jimmy," said his mother, "you don't need a dog. You already have a nice blue plush one."

Frowning, the little fellow replied: "That's not the kind. I want one with fleas."

Professional and Business Directory

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Personal Stuff

(Continued from page 1)

it and if our only concern had been to win votes. But we needed our dollars to buy food, to buy raw materials and to keep industry going; and as long as there is a Labor government food and raw materials will come first."

But the important thing is that while pursuing this wise and humane policy the government accomplished something permanently and nationally important. It used the circumstances to bring about a vast increase in the amount of oil refined in the United Kingdom. In 1950 four times as much oil will be refined in Britain as before the war. Thus out of the very needs and deprivations of the period, a government committed to economic planning was able to make new provisions for future plenty. And when this was accomplished the petrol coupons were torn up. "After all," says Phillips, "the best way of dealing with shortages is to do away with them. That's common sense, isn't it?"

Those who oppose Democratic Socialism deliberately misinterpret its purpose by making it appear that controls are necessarily restrictive. Of course, some of them must be restrictive. "We haven't got enough meat. It's hard to get more. So we'll make sure that everyone gets a fair share of what there is." But these are temporary forms of control. They are sometimes necessary but not intended to be a permanent feature of a democratic socialist economy. The permanent form of democratic control over the national economy is not restrictive but expansive. It is designed to effect the fullest possible use of the national resources in the national interest. Controls to maintain full employment, which govern the use of imports and exports, which guide and direct investments—the purpose of these is to expand the economy, to provide abundance for all. Says Morgan Phillips: "We've had a tough job on our hands since 1945. If we hadn't worked to a plan we should never have made such a remarkably rapid recovery."

What is the aim of democratic socialism? Let Morgan Phillips give the Labor Party's answer to that question.

"The Labor Party stands for a whole new order of society, and much that is bad must go. Although real poverty has already been abolished, there are still far too many inequalities and injustices in our economic system. Too many factors, other than ability, still count in determining the kind of education a boy or girl can get. The appalling heritage of slums still leaves its mark on each new generation. But this isn't all. We want to see more houses, more schools, more goods in the shops, more fun in people's lives. There's a long way to go, and we know where we're going. We want a society where there's more freedom, but also where freedom means more. We must be free from the evils of the past and we must have the power to control the great economic forces that could so easily become our masters rather than our servants. Our vision is of a community in

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ONTARIO NOW HAS 500 CREDIT UNIONS

OTTAWA (CPA)—The credit union movement in Ontario added its 500th member recently when the D.V.A. Employees' (Toronto) Credit Union Ltd. received its official charter.

The first credit union charter in Ontario was issued to a group of Dominion civil servants of Ottawa in 1928. Since that time over 125,000 credit union members have saved more than \$20,000,000, and loaned themselves an average of \$8,000,000 a year at reasonable rates of interest.

The 500 societies in Ontario are found amongst dominion, provincial and civic employees, trade unionists, parish and community groups, and farmers. These people belong to an army numbering 6,000,000 individuals, who have saved an amount in excess of \$1,000,000,000 since the turn of the century.

Business Looks

(Continued from page 1)

ing and 30 per cent have only outside supply of water."

To Get a Pail of Water

These figures come higher when computed for the farm population alone. "Out of 725,000 occupied farm dwellings, 93 per cent are without bath or shower; 89 per cent are without inside toilet; 87 per cent are without central heating, and 67 per cent have only an outside supply of water. Further, as of October, 1949, 361,000, or just about 50 per cent of all farms in Canada have been electrified. In other words, while one out of every two farms has electricity today, two out of every three have only an outside source of water. This means that on approximately 485,000 occupied farms in Canada today the farmer still goes to the well with a bucket in his hand—four hundred and eighty-five thousand prospects in the farm field alone for the products of this industry."

which human personality can develop to the full, in which spiritual values and the simple virtues of kindness, tolerance and a concern for our neighbors' needs will reign supreme—a community in which men and women will recognize and respect their common humanity and not be divided by differences of economic interest or social class. There you have the ethical basis of our socialist faith. There is the ideal we are dedicated to achieve."

Coldwell Calls

(Continued from Page 1)

said that the CCF was "alarmed at the profiteering in the production of munitions of war." In the last session of Parliament, the CCF had condemned the removal of the 5 per cent limit of profit on the production and sale of war supplies in connection with Canada's defense program. "Since we are going to spend \$150 million more on our defense and several hundred millions in the provision of supplies for western Europe, we believe at this session we should consider the nationalization of the production and the sale of armaments and munitions. We certainly should re-impose the excess profits tax—and may I also say that I believe the time has long since passed when a tax should be imposed on an undue increase in the value of capital assets. Moreover we need action to stop the rising cost of living. We believe that that can only be done by re-introduction of beneficial price controls and necessary subsidies on at least the necessities of life."

Mr. Coldwell also called for "effective action" to halt price and other restrictive practices by monopolies and combines.

C.C.F. Sub-Amendment

The amendment of the Throne Speech moved by the Conservative Opposition Leader George Drew had regretted that his Excellency's advisers "have failed to provide adequately for the defence of Canada and have failed to take steps to deal with inflation and the rapidly rising cost of living." The C.C.F. sub-amendment moved by Mr. Coldwell added to the Opposition's amendment the following words: "By the imposition of price controls and the provision of necessary subsidies; we regret further that your Excellency's advisers have failed to include in Canada's defence program substantial economic aid for under-developed countries, for it is the opinion of this house that the spread of Communism cannot be prevented by military action alone, but only by the provision, in addition, of all possible assistance to bring about social and economic progress in such countries."

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NATIONALIZATION OF ARMS IS URGED

OTTAWA. (CPA). — C. C. F. Leader M. J. Coldwell again urged "with renewed emphasis" in the House of Commons, in the defense appropriations debate, that the manufacture of arms, munitions and war materials should be nationalized. "If the government will not go that far immediately, at least they should bring them under direct public control and eliminate all private gain from these essential war industries," he declared.

"Those were some of the suggestions we made in 1939," Mr. Coldwell said, "and they apply with equal force today."

Mr. Coldwell declared that the C.C.F. in parliament supported the government's defense appropriation bill which would add \$142,200,200 to the Canadian defense appropriation of \$384,932,204, passed last spring.

Could Stop Inflation

The C.C.F. leader said that "we must do our full part financially and in every other way in this United Nations' attempt to stop further aggression in the world." But, he pointed out, these huge expenditures are bound to have an inflationary effect, at a time when price levels in Canada are at their highest in history. The C.C.F., he said, had already called for price controls in its sub-amendment to the Throne Speech. "There is no reason why the government under such conditions should not act to protect the Canadian people from the mounting cost of living, either by beneficial controls or by subsidies, whichever may be preferable in the circumstances."

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DOCTORS OUT TO STOP SOCIALIZED MEDICINE

WASHINGTON.—Campaign by the American Medical Association, or "Doctors' Lobby," against what it calls "Socialized Medicine" is being stepped up to make a "terrific impact" on the American people in October—just before the elections to the Senate and House. A total of \$1,100,000 will be spent on advertising in newspapers and magazines as well as radio networks. The advertisements will run in approximately 11,000 newspapers, including practically every daily and weekly paper in the 48 states, District of Columbia, Hawaii and Alaska. More than 1,000 radio stations will broadcast programs paid for by the "Doctors' Lobby," and 30 national magazines will carry full-page A.M.A. ads.

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